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it initiates and helps to hold national and state arbitration and peace congresses from year to year. In view of this national character, it seemed advisable that the annual meetings of the Society should be held, a part of the time at least, away from Boston, especially in connection with the Peace Congresses, that members who cannot come to Boston may sometimes have opportunity to attend them, and thus have their interest strengthened and deepened. In this way it was believed that the knowledge of the character and work of the Society would be more widely extended and its efficiency in advancing the cause of peace considerably increased.

It has been decided, therefore, to hold the annual meeting this year at Hartford, Conn., on the 11th of May, in connection with the New England Arbitration and Peace Congress, which will be held there at that time. The hour and place of meeting will be announced in due time. We hope that the members of the Society, especially those in New England, will reserve the date and make their arrangements to attend the meeting, and also to participate in the Congress. It will be a most important occasion for all the peace workers of New England.

### Editorial Notes.

Maryland Peace Society.

On the 1st of February, at Baltimore, the Maryland Peace Society was organized, as a Branch of the American Peace Society, with a strong personal backing. The officers of the Society are Theodore Marburg, president; Edward C. Wilson, secretary; Richard J. White, treasurer. The vice-presidents are James Cardinal Gibbons, President Ira Remsen, Governor A. L. Crothers, Judge T. H. Morris, President E. A. Noble, Bishop J. G. Murray, Dr. John F. Goucher, Mayor J. Barry Mahool, Dr. William H. Welch and R. Brent Keyser. To these ten other vice-presidents will be added from other parts of the State. The directors of the new society are Richard J. White, Judge Henry D. Harlan, Eugene Levering, Judge Henry Stockbridge, Edward C. Wilson, Francis M. Jencks, Supt. James H. Van Sickle, Dr. C. V. Von Pirquet, Alford H. Hussey, Douglas M. Wylie, Alfred S. Niles, Bernard N. Baker, Frank N. Hoen and Jonathan K. Taylor. This is a strong body of men, all well known in Baltimore, and among them are several who have for some time been actively associated with the peace movement. Committees on finance, membership, publicity, speakers, and women's work have been appointed. The society will at once enter upon a canvass for membership, and ought easily in a few months to have at least five hundred citizens of Baltimore on its list, to say nothing of other parts of the State. It will carry on an active campaign in Maryland along the important lines on which all the peace societies are working.

The 22d of February, which, in addition to the 18th of May, has for several years been observed as a peace day by many of the peace societies of Europe, was again observed this year. The following identical resolution, with such additions as local societies cared to make, was voted in the various meetings:

*Whereas*, a system which trains men in the methods and practice of destroying human life is immoral;

*Whereas*, the burdens of taxation imposed upon the producers and the workmen of all nations, for the purposes of war, are becoming from day to day more crushing;

*Whereas*, the disastrous effects of expenditures which consume the national resources, to the detriment of the needy and the dispossessed, manifest themselves in the increased cost of living and in other evils which the states, for want of means, are powerless to remedy;

*Resolved*, by the friends of peace, met the 22d of February at \_\_\_\_\_, that an urgent appeal be made to the governments responsible for, as well as to those affected by, the crying evils caused by the armed peace, to convene with the least possible delay a conference the object of which shall be to organize a complete system of international law and order, and to adopt such measures as will bring about an arrest and gradual reduction of armaments. Such an agreement would be hailed by all classes of society, by the whole of humanity indeed, as an act of deliverance and of supreme blessing.

Peace Work in Japan.

Are the Japanese yet to lead the world in the establishment of permanent international peace? Just as strange things have happened. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, in a recent letter from Yokohama to the *Boston Herald*, in which he declares that there is no country they respect so highly or like so well as ours, speaks as follows:

"One of the most significant meetings I was privileged to attend was a meeting of the Peace Society of Kyoto. Here were gathered in the Kyoto hotel, at a banquet that would have done credit to the Waldorf-Astoria, some twenty of the leading business and professional men of Kyoto, in many respects the second city of importance in the empire. The governor and mayor, though detained by illness, were represented by their deputies, and the president of the chamber of commerce and other leaders in the government, in the education and the business of the city, expressed themselves in the warmest terms towards America and Americans. They spoke of war between the two countries as an almost unthinkable crime.

"As the only foreigner present, aside from the Kyoto missionaries, who are members of this Peace Society, I replied as well as I could, and was made to say by the Japanese reporter the next morning that 'even if Japan took up arms against America, our country would never resent it.' Of course I never said this, nor would any other sane American; but I did say, what I think is strictly true, that I believe it would be hard to provoke

either of these two essentially peace-loving nations to go to war with the other."

This Peace Society of Kyoto is a different one from the Peace Society of Japan, which has its headquarters at Tokyo and is much the larger of the two. But the Kyoto Society, founded about two years ago, is strong in its *personnel*, as Dr. Clark indicates, and has gone about its work of propagating the principles of peace in an earnest and loyal way.

From Dr. J. H. DeForest  
J. H. DeForest

Dr. J. H. DeForest's remarkable speeches and papers on Japan's attitude toward the United States, while he was in this country two years ago, will be well remembered by all our readers. Dr. DeForest recently went all the way from Sendai, Japan, where he is located, to Tokyo to attend the fourth general meeting of the Japan Peace Society on the 16th of January. In a personal letter to the editor he says that "it was a fine meeting. The large Commercial College hall was packed full, and men of wide repute were there at the head of things." As to the address of Count Okuma, the new president of the society, Dr. DeForest says: "It is significant that he felt it necessary to emphasize the growing dangers to peace, and I assure you I felt uncomfortable as he alluded to even the United States as having caught the fever of war preparation. Even more hard to listen to was his assertion that the attitude of the West towards Japanese people generally, putting them with negroes, Indians, etc., was not helpful to the spirit of peace. It made me think that this twentieth century must see some modification of our laws so as to permit the naturalization and citizenship of at least certain of these splendid Asiatics. They would every way enrich our national life. Okuma's strong point was the need of a sympathetic attitude towards weaker nations on the part of the stronger. At the request of the chief editor of the greatest monthly magazine in Japan, *Taiyo*, I have just completed an article on 'A Glance at the Diplomatic History of the United States,' so as to show that on the whole our diplomacy has been righteous and peaceful." Being called on for a speech at the Peace Society meeting, Dr. DeForest, "in excellent Japanese," the papers say, replied:

"It is a great pleasure to see this large audience gathered here in the interests of world peace. I came all the way from Sendai on purpose to catch the enthusiasm of this gathering and to hear the distinguished speakers of this occasion, and I never dreamed of being called out for an address. I have only this one thing to say to you, that when misunderstandings occur between two nations, if you can only explain to them the real facts and the true heart of each, the misunderstandings will die. When that wave of suspicion of Japan swept over America two years ago, I found in every audience

I addressed that a frank statement of the real facts about Japan always cleared away the clouds of doubt. I can assure you that the real heart of the people of the United States beats true to the historic friendship with Japan."

Professor Asakawa of Yale accompanied Baron Kikuchi at his Worcester and Boston meetings. At both places each speaker referred to the diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan, which, owing to Mr. Knox's note proposing the commercial neutralization of Manchuria, Professor Asakawa considered more fraught with danger than was the situation that arose two or three years ago in consequence of the discrimination made by the San Francisco school board against Japanese pupils. We do not, however, as shown elsewhere in our discussion of Mr. Knox's proposition, believe that the situation warrants alarm, but think it can be dealt with successfully and sanely according to law, if indeed anything more is needed at this time than wise diplomacy. The methods of our government may sometimes be mistaken, but its intentions are certainly good, and, after all, intentions are the more significant of the two. When Professor Asakawa says that a portion of the American press is controlled by men of anti-Japanese sentiments, who send from the Far East news that misrepresents Japan, or exclude from their papers here news calculated to do her justice, he speaks of a matter that should be carefully investigated. An unscrupulous or biased press agent can do more mischief than almost any other factor in the international world. We do not want to see Japan or any nation become a victim of his misrepresentations, nor do we care to be victimized ourselves, as we were in our relations with Spain in 1898. The friends of peace will therefore do well to keep their eyes open to detect any attempt by the friends of war to prejudice public opinion against Japan through the press.

The Greatness of Nations.

In his address at the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, Hon. Lloyd E. Chamberlain of Brockton, president, said:

"The greatness of a nation rests upon its natural resources and upon the industry, the intelligence and patriotism of the individual citizen. Anything tending to prevent the full expression of either is contrary to the spirit of sound growth. There is a limit to a nation's capacity to yield up taxes. If its treasury is expended in a useless and wasteful manner, it must ultimately have an effect upon its credit and borrowing capacity. The nations of the world are to-day staggering under the burdens incident to competitive armament. This insane rivalry exhausts the national resources and the relative strength is still maintained. The total expenditures of the United States, England, Germany and France on account of their armies and navies during the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1908, approximated a billion, or ten hundred million dollars. Our own expenditures aggregated \$204,122,855.57, and for the coming year will be greatly in excess of this. Think what has been denied us in past years in internal improvements and in benefits to the people at large because of this. Think what is to be denied us in the years to come if this ambition to excel in naval construction is continued. Business men can be engaged in no better business than to educate the people to see the iniquity of this modern craze, in which unfortunately the United States seems to be in sympathy, if not in actual competition. If business men would say the word there would be no more war among civilized peoples. Some day the rule will be established that a loan raised in a neutral nation for the use of belligerents shall be considered a violation of neutrality. Business men, if they would, could easily bring this rule into practical operation."

That is the true voice of trade and commerce. Business and war are essentially incompatible.

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Dr. William Everett, who died last month at his home in Quincy, Mass., was one of the most radical and uncompromising peace men which this country has produced. His views on war are found clearly and eloquently stated in his Harvard Phi Beta Kappa oration of 1900, on "Patriotism," which was republished in our last issue. This oration was delivered in the presence of many of Harvard's ablest and most famous sons, and made a powerful impression on the whole audience. Dr. Everett, so far as we know, never took any part in the organized peace movement. Whenever he spoke on the subject it was as a lecturer, where he had the platform to himself. He seemed to have an abnormal fear of compromising himself by appearing on the same platform with those who did not go as far as he did in renunciation of the whole system of war. An effort was made to persuade him to speak at the Boston International Peace Congress of 1904; but he promptly refused, and gave as his reason that he could not compromise himself by appearing on the same platform with some of the people who were to take part. He judged war fundamentally from the ethical point of view, and found it thoroughly revolting to his conscience and loathsome to his moral feelings. And he had the courage to say what he thought, without any honeyed phrases of explanation or apology. One of the last services which he rendered to the cause of peace was the publication of a poem of two hundred and eighty lines, entitled "Peace or War? A Vision." This poem, which we hope to use in a future number of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, is published by the W. B. Clarke Company, 26 Tremont Street, Boston.

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Write or telegraph to your Congressman at once, protesting against further increase of the navy.

## News from the Field.

The secretary of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration has sent out the third of its series of Bulletins to Business Organizations. It discusses "The Business Man as an Educator for Peace," and gives a brief account of "What Business Organizations are Doing." The Bulletin was prepared by the Committee on Business Organizations appointed by the Conference.

Count Okuma, one of the foremost statesmen in Japan, who has been Prime Minister and occupied many other important official positions, has recently accepted the presidency of the Japan Peace Society, and delivered an important address before the Society, among whose two hundred and fifty members are found Christians, Buddhists, Shintoists and Free Thinkers.

It is announced from France that the two peace journals, *Revue de la Paix* and *La Paix par le Droit*, the organs respectively of the "Société Française pour l'Arbitrage entre Nations" and the "Association La Paix par le Droit," will hereafter be combined and published as one paper under the title *La Paix par le Droit, Revue de la Paix*. Both of these journals have been well edited and strong, and we have no doubt that the new paper, supported by the two societies, will be abler and more useful than either of the old ones has been.

A new peace society has been formed at Moscow, the first in Russia. The president is Prince Paul Dolgoronkoff, the vice-president, Professor Count Leo Kamarsowsky, and the secretaries, Madame Novgorodzeff and Madame Yourieff. We have no further details of the organization.

The sudden death of Mahlon N. Kline of Philadelphia recently is greatly regretted by all the friends of peace who have been associated with him. He was a prominent figure at the Mohonk Arbitration Conferences, and among the business men who gathered there and held special meetings of their own he was in many ways the leader. He was not only interested in and loyal to the cause of arbitration, but he was a man of wisdom and tact in his method of work.

President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford Junior University, California, delivered his famous lecture, "The Human Harvest," at the Polytechnic High School in Los Angeles on January 31, under the auspices of the Southern California Branch of the American Peace Society. The arrangements for the lecture were made by Robert C. Root, Pacific Coast representative of the American Peace Society and secretary of the Southern California Peace Society. On February 2 Mr. Root gave an address on "Mars, the God of War, Must Go," at the luncheon of the Federation Club. This is only one of many addresses which Mr. Root has been giving during the winter.

The organ of the general German Peace Society has entered upon its eleventh year and has changed its name from *Friedensblätter* to *Völker Friede*.

Madame Lina Morgenstern, founder of the Berlin Group of the Women's Universal Peace Alliance, has just died at Berlin at the age of eighty.